



APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF  
LEBANON

IPF: (1987-91) \$8 562 000

(LEB/90/003) - Reinforcement of Food Hygiene Control of Products  
of Animal Origin

|                                 |                                                          |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Date of approval:               | 2 August 1991                                            |
| Expected duration:              | Three years                                              |
| Proposed executing agency:      | Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations |
| Government implementing agency: | Agricultural Research Institute                          |
| Proposed UNDP contribution:     | \$678 700                                                |
| Total UNDP budget:              | \$678 700                                                |

Project background

The above-mentioned project is a follow-up to (LEB/86/003) Animal Health Services. In the latter project, sanitary control of food products of animal origin has been undertaken on an ad-hoc limited basis. To adequately protect public health, strengthen the operational capacity, and establish a system of food control, the Government considering these as a national priority and of vital importance, requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to reinforce existing government structures in the field of reinforcement of control services for food projects of animal origin.

The immediate objective is to establish an efficient food control system within the Government's overall health policy which will require considerable co-operation and co-ordination among various government institutions concerned with sanitary control of food projects and the training of an adequate personnel in the field on food control.

Inputs

UNDP will provide fourteen international consultants in food control, microbiology and hormonal; fifteen local consultants in biochemistry, chemistry, food legislation bacteriology and serology; administrative support; fellowship training; expendable and non-expendable equipment; and maintenance/repair and reporting costs.

Financial data

|               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| Personnel     | \$ 239 200            |
| Subcontract   | 109 500               |
| Equipment     | 250 000               |
| Miscellaneous | 80 000                |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b><u>678 700</u></b> |

- - - - -

# UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



Distributed on request  
DP/PROJECTS/7211

ENGLISH

## APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF TOGO

IPF:(1987-91) \$24 700 000

(TOG/90/006) - Soutien aux groupements villageois dans la région des Savanes  
(Secteurs du Kpendjal et de l'Oti Nord)

|                                           |                                  |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Date of approval by the AC: <sup>1/</sup> | 15 January 1992                  |
| Expected duration:                        | 51 months                        |
| Proposed executing agency:                | ILO                              |
| Government implementing agency:           | Ministry of Rural Development    |
| Proposed UNDP contribution:               | \$2 152 800 Source of funds: IPF |
| Total UNDP budget:                        | \$2 152 800                      |

### Project background

Cooperative activities, including training and promotion, are relatively recent in Togo where they have been undertaken since the late 1960s with mixed success. With the creation of a General Directorate for Rural Development (DGDR) including a Division for Rural Extension and Co-operative Action in 1980, promotional activities in rural areas were intensified, especially since regional directorates with corresponding divisions for co-operatives and rural extension (DCV) were created in the same year. The Government has been receiving UNDP financed technical assistance under two ILO executed projects on co-operative promotion, one of which is still ongoing (TOG/86/009) Promotion Coopérative.

This experience has led to the conception of the TOGO/IFAD/UNCDF/UNDP/ILO supported project in the Eastern Savannah region providing assistance to pre-co-operative village groups in some of the remotest parts of the country (Kpendjal and Oti North). In March 1990 an IFAD evaluation showed considerable potential for agricultural development. Apart from increased yields, the cultivated area can be considerably extended through the introduction of animal traction. Both, cotton as a market crop and food crops offer possibilities of considerable expansion through crop rotation, use of fertilizers and pesticides and improved seeds. To this end, the Government requested UNDP technical assistance under the present approval. The corresponding UNCDF project (TOG/85/C04) was approved by the Action Committee on 27 June 1990 for an amount of (US) \$4,921,700 for a duration of four years. Accordingly, IFAD will provide credit amounting to (US) \$8,837,000; and the Government will contribute F CFA 755,605,000.

### Description of project

The long-term objectives of the project are to: (a) increase income; and (b) ameliorate living conditions of the rural population in its zone of intervention (Kpendjal and Oti North) which is considered one of the poorest regions in the country.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) improve rural infrastructures through UNCDF so as to provide farmers with access to markets (feeder roads) and new farming techniques (small irrigation schemes, animal traction, etc); (b) gain credit access for financing agricultural inputs for co-operative groups; (c) create a total of 157 operational village groups during the six years of project activities; (d) train all the participants in co-operative management and new agricultural techniques to a large extent by an IFAD

<sup>1/</sup> This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

credit and undertaken by nationals; (e) conduct literacy training in the local language "ben" for both men and women; (f) promote support, repair and maintenance facilities as well as environmental protection and sustainability; and (g) enable women to be the beneficiaries of specific efforts in promoting their full participation in the socio-economic development of the villages.

#### Inputs

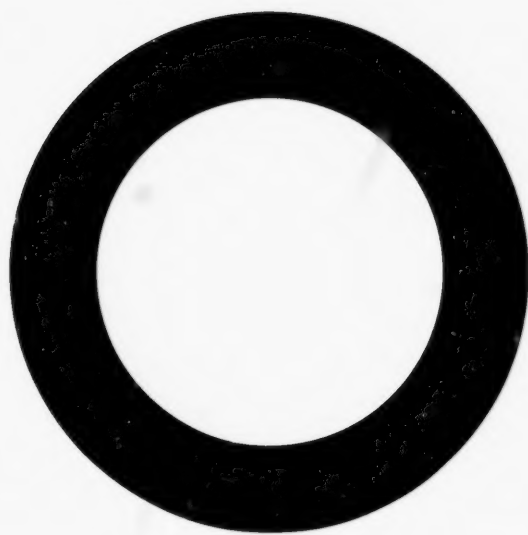
The Government will provide administrative and technical capacities of the staff in the Regional Directorate for Rural Development of the Savannah region, who will be put at the project's disposal as well as the facilities that will be housing the project's headquarters.

UNDP will provide a national project co-ordinator, three international experts and ten consultants for diverse specialities such as training, credit, new agricultural activities, irrigated agriculture, irrigation equipment, breeding, water and soil conservation, village drinking water schemes, monitoring and evaluation and other qualifications as required amounting to 123 and 31 work-months respectively, namely a specialist in co-operatives, a specialist in finance/administration to cover credit management, and an agronomist, specialized in irrigation and co-operative management of irrigated perimeters; a UNV administrator/co-ordinator representing the project whose headquarters will be in Dapaong in Lomé, a national agronomist/engineer to work closely with the irrigation specialist; administrative support; on-the-job training, training in organization and management of co-operatives and in the development of group activities complemented by that financed by the IFAD project; equipment including a light vehicle, a motorcycle and radio equipment; and miscellaneous operating costs amounting to about five per cent of the total budget.

#### Financial data

|               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
|               | \$               |
| Personnel     | 1 920 900        |
| Training      | 90 900           |
| Equipment     | 40 000           |
| Miscellaneous | <u>101 000</u>   |
| Total         | <u>2 152 800</u> |

- - - - -



**UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMME**



**UNDP**

Distributed on request  
DP/PROJECTS/7212

**ENGLISH**

---

**APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF  
INDIA**

**IPF: (1992-96) \$156 120 000**

**(IND/89/039) - Wildlife Management and Eco-development Planning Capabilities**

|                                           |                                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Date of approval by the AC: <sup>1/</sup> | 15 January 1992                                                           |
| Expected duration:                        | Three years                                                               |
| Proposed executing agency:                | Government (Wildlife Institute of India) in cooperation with FAO          |
| Government implementing agency:           | Ministry of Environment and Forests, Directorate of Wildlife Preservation |
| Proposed UNDP contribution:               | \$1 400 000                                                               |
| Total UNDP budget:                        | \$1 400 000                                                               |

Source of Funds: IPF

---

**Project background**

The last two decades have witnessed a significant effort launched by India to improve the concept and practice of wildlife conservation and management. In particular, its work in protecting endangered wild animals such as leopards and tigers has been internationally acclaimed.

A closer examination of the wildlife sector in India however reveals three major deficiencies in conservation and management capability. Firstly, the current network of the national parks and wildlife sanctuaries - or the protected areas - does not cover the great range of biological diversity within the country. National objectives for the conservation of genetic resources are thus not fully met. Secondly, most protected areas have no management plans to control and direct conservation efforts in the face of growing land use pressures from resource-dependent rural people. Lastly, there is a dearth of realistic programmes to reduce the high level of dependence on protected areas by local people, i.e., the provision of alternative resources or life-styles. This continued dependence on forest resources has led to increasing antagonism towards conservation policies amongst many rural communities. Thus, while the nation needs to strengthen its protected area network, it is equally imperative to ensure that the protected areas are effectively managed without conflict with local communities. The situation now calls for an approach, largely untried

---

<sup>1/</sup> This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

in India whereby participatory planning of protected areas management and of eco-development inputs can provide alternatives for rural people to meet their needs, and reduce their dependence on biomass resources in protected areas.

To this end the Government has designated the Dehra Dun-based Wildlife Institute of India (WII), a public entity specialized in wildlife research and training with an increasing contribution recently to policy and management concerns at state and national level, to lead a pioneering effort in ecodevelopment. It has therefore requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

### Description of project

The long-term objective of the project is to enhance the capacity of the Wildlife Institute of India to impart state-of-the art training required for the development and implementation of rational wildlife management and eco-development initiatives. The immediate objectives are to : (a) establish training programme with multi-disciplinary teams of experts in partnership with grass-roots workers; and (b) implement wildlife management and eco-development planning.

Project activities will include : (a) providing intensive training for the field project officers appointed by the State Forest Departments, for other cadres of workers from rural development agencies, and for NGO representatives; (b) developing specific on-site plans for wildlife management and eco-development schemes using the Participatory Rural Appraisal method; (c) covering twenty states and selecting for pilot sites such environmentally sensitive areas as mountains, wetlands, and evergreen forests; (d) demonstrating *inter alia*, viable rural development strategies that will have been evolved with full involvement of forest-dependent people, especially women, in the form of model eco-development projects; (e) developing a set of methodologies and guidelines for an efficient review and approval of various plans for implementation using the funds already sanctioned during the project and beyond; and (f) yielding essential data and experience on which to base nation-wide efforts for replication.

### Inputs

UNDP will provide 60 work-months of international consultancy and 53 work-months of national consultancy in multi-disciplinary subjects in management planning and eco-development; an in-depth evaluation; 77 work-months of overseas training comprising seven study tours and 24 fellowships in institutional and field management of wildlife and eco-development in (North America, Scandinavia, South East Asia, East Africa, China, Pakistan, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Costa Rica and other places) and 3 work-month reserved for participation in related regional and international fora; and equipment for electronic data gathering, analysis and dissemination.

### Financial data

|               | \$               |
|---------------|------------------|
| Personnel     | 688 700          |
| Training      | 431 000          |
| Equipment     | 235 000          |
| Miscellaneous | 45 300           |
| Total         | <u>1 400 000</u> |
|               | =====            |

- - - - -